THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, May 10, 1811. No. 1275

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

PROCLAMATION.

Tonsorial Department.

THE Star of Empire sparkles in the West! TIBBETTE the FIRST erects his Standard! Smoothers of the "human face divine," attend! the *Tonsorial System* is established and WE, Emperor and sole Autocrat of the "drooping West," out of our great love place ourselves at the head, and become Protector of the Confederacy of Shavers! The ancienne regime is no more! filth gives way to neatness, and that beauteous vegetable ornament of the nadiral extremity of the human visage, is no longer doom'd to be dragg'd by the roots;

Hinc illae Lachrymae!

No! that monster defalcation, with her *bloody* attributes, has flown to the region of the Mohawks—she trembled and skulked from the dazling presence of almighty truth; our *great* and *good* ally, the King of the Poles and Emperor of the East, taking the hint from the irrefutable experiments of the *impressive* and *acute* M de Guillotine, has added a multiplicity of improvements, to the operation of shaving, and we, bred in his school of *steady movements*, mean, in the abundance of our affection for the human race, to spread the benefits of our *great system*, and the reputation of *our* name, through the Western World; together they shall be wafted by the waves of the Ohio and Meschacebe, till these imperial streams commingle with the sea of Mexico! "*Oceano imperium, famam terminet astris.*"*

Ministers of the Strap, attend; We are about to establish the orders and dignities of our corps; to you we offer the arcana of our sublime mystery; faintly enlightened as ye are as yet, we condescend to spread over you the pinions of our protection; lowly bow in humble obedience before the mystic column of party-coloured hue that graces the exterior of our palace portals; no more, as heretofore, presume to officiate in our mysteries, without the necessary insignia of office, and taking out from our ministers proper licenses.

We are merciful but the *general utility* of our *great system*, will force us to obey the dictates of *eternal justice*; those who object, will be forced into the system; the independency and freedom of the world require it—We claim none as subjects, whom fate has not destined for the honor; we are informed by our committee of vigilance, that whole hordes of barbarous Goths have sacrilegiously dared to profane our rites; these are *cutaneous* eruptions of the *body tonsorial*, easily *brushed* off—we denationalize them; the following decree is in force from this date.

DECREE.

We, Tibbette the First, Emperor and sole Autocrat of the West, Founder of the Tonsorial System, and Protector of the Confederacy of Shavers, understanding and being informed by our council of vigilance (a body ever jealous of the dignity and independence of the strap) that certain

"*fellows*
"*Who having been praised for* bluntness, *do*
"*affect a cruel* roughness.†

have usurped the privilege of our imperial corps of shavers, and like the impious giants of old have, without a single requisite tonsorial, attempted to reach he lofty eminence of our noble self; we, therefore, in the plenitude of our *power*, *resolve*, that these wretches have transgressed the essential articles of true shaving in the following points; viz.

1. True haters of the doctrine of Mahomet, they have a horrible antipathy against ablutions of all kinds, particularly those of the executive members, in shaving, in consequence of which, the injury done to the olfactory nerves of our liege subjects, more than outweighs the favor conferred upon the superfices of the checks and chins.

"*Oh, the offence is* rank! *it* smells *to heaven*"‡

2d. Impelled by the demon of cruelty, and bearing devilish hostility against mankind, they have been in the daily habit of imposing upon the credulity of society, in using instruments of torture, instead of those smooth, infallible semi concaves, or trafalgar ne plus ultras (which for the future shall be only known, by having the impress of our royal arms) by this means, subjecting to exquisite pain the good people of the realm.

"*By the kind Gods, 'tis most ignobly done*
"*To pluck them by the beard.*"‖

Now, in consequence of these crying sins, we order a select body of our choicest mameluks to be on the alert, and if any be found repeating the above offences, we decree that, in imitation of the masque of Neptune, they be sentenced to be shaved by each other for the space of one calendar month, and that their insignia and instruments of operation be forthwith burnt, sunk, or put into the *surplus fund*, as the case may be, that they may *feel*

"*How* sharper *than a serpent's tooth it is*
"*To use an* edgeless razor."¶

let these caitiffs tremble at the bare mention of the penalty; the bed of Procrustes was nothing to it—but if they now desist from these illegal practices we will leave them to the *frickings* of their own consciences; this will be sufficient punishment for what they have done; yes

"*Those hairs which they have ravish'd from*
mens' chins,
"*Will quicken and accuse them.*"*

(Signed) TIBBETTE.

We, TIBBETTE, &c. like our great brother Joseph Napoleon, have scaled the Apalachian barrier, and under the protecting auspices of our ally the Pole-ish Emperor, bring with us for the benefit of the West, the newest friz and latest cut; where erst the tawny savage with oiled queue, and beard resembling the scattered clumps of his own native prairies, smoked the calumet, or stamped with hideous yell the dance of war, the accomplished youth now inhales the fragrant scent from Tibbette's real Spanish, or "sports the light fantastic toe" in all the fascination of cropt hair and smooth chins; the gloom of ignorance is dispelled! it flies before the dazling corruscations of our polished semi-concaves, like a soap bubble before a zephyr—the pains of shaving are no more; when our majesty takes hold of a nose, it seems as if Orpheus himself had left the elysian fields to perform the operation by the magic of his lure; the subject is insensible to every other sensation, but that of the most perfect pleasure, and the perfumes of Arabia breathe their spicy gales through the atmosphere of our chambers of audience.

Lovers of ease and votaries of fashion repair to the head quarters of our imperial majesty; for the benefit of our followers, he means to keep all descriptions of smooth-cutting, full concaves, semi-concaves, ne plus ultras, trafalgars, piano-convexes, and the full plains; cinnamon, rose, naples, vegetable and castile soap of the first quality, *neat as imported*; wigs of all the genera, and for every age, from the serious elder of sixty, to the prematurely bald pate of the buck of thirty;

— *et molles imitabitur* ligno *capillos.*

Mobilibusque decor naturis *dandus, et annis** here is every kind, from the majestic full-bottom of a lord chief justice, to the priggish bob-major of a London auctioneer. *In short*, JEREMY TIBBETTE, Emperor of the West, in pursuance of the great system before mentioned, will breathe a vein, wield a razor, pinch a curl, or flirt a powder puff in a style that will charm and delight the western hemisphere.

(Signed) TIBBETTE.

Concilio magna—Rex, auto protec.

Head-Quarters, in Market Street, next door to the corner of Market and Water Streets.

* *Virgil*
† *Shakespeare.* ‡ *Shakespeare.* ‖ *Shakespeare.* ¶ *Shakespeare.* * *Shakespeare* * *Horace.*

CASH FOR WHEAT.

FOUR Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will be given for Wheat—the one half cash on delivery, and the other half in five months.

GEORGE EVANS & Co,

Pittsburgh Steam Mill
April 22, 1811.

INTERESTING PAMPHLET.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 50 Cents.)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings against THOMAS COOPER *Esq* President Judge of the eighth Judiciary District of Pennsylvania, on a charge of official misconduct,

By THOMAS COOPER.

MRS. ANNA SHELDON

RESPECTFULLY tenders her grateful acknowledgments to the Ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, for their past favours and encouragement shewn her in the different lines of buisness which she has followed and solicits a continuance of their support, as she has just recommenced brewing spruce BEER and MEAD, baking queen or sponge CAKES, pound cakes and gingerbread &c &c

N. B. The TURTLE SOUP parties will commence about the middle of May ensuing at her residence, in Fourth-street opposite the widow Hampsher's

Pittsbuurgh, April 29th. 3t

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap. NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,

corner of Ferry and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber purchased a Mill, together with 30 acres of Land, situate on Chartiers creek, in Allegheny county, from Peter Declary, in part consideration of which I gave him three bonds, each for 228 dollars and 20 cents; and whereas it appears that there are certain liens on said property, and that said Declary cannot make me a clear title, agreeable to contract, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

FREDERICK MYERS.

April 30, 1811.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, living one mile from Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela road, a Sorrel HORSE, 13 or 14 hands high, all his feet white, and a star in his forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PATRICK JOYCE.

Pitt township, April 29, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have taken into partnership Mr *Stephen Barlow*—their business will in future be carried on under the firm of *Barlow, Foster & Co*—All persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM B FOSTER & Co.

Barlow, Foster & Co.

Have just received a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present season,

which they are enabled to sell low for cash or approved country produce, in Market Street, next door to the office of the *Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 1, 1811. 6t.

FOR SALE,

FOUR LOTS of GROUND, on Strawberry Alley, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. These Lots are well situated near Liberty Street, and are 20 feet front and 60 feet deep. The terms will be reasonable. For further particulars apply to Thomas Bracken, merchant, or the subscriber.

ROBERT BALDWIN

May 1st, 1811.

N. B. If the lots are not sold before Saturday the 11 inst. they will on that day be sold at Public sale

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Third to the corner of Front and Wood Streets, nearly opposite to Mr. Cromwell's Warehouse, where he continues to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries & Queensware,

all which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1811.

N. B. A regular supply of Barr-Iron and Castings—Superfine Flour by the Barrel—also, a quantity of Hazleton's Wheel-irons.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

Memoirs of the life of Capt. John Smith, justly celebrated for his magnanimity and heroism, in planting the colony of Virginia. By him the first settlement was made at James Town—and to his patriotism and indefatigable industry, the colony was many years indebted for its preservation—having to contend with the terrible savage foe, which surrounded them on all sides; and with famine and discord among themselves, not less formidable than the Indians—the unconquerable perseverance however, of Smith, surmounted all those difficulties. *(Raleigh Star.*

Capt. JOHN SMITH was born at Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, (Eng.) 1579 When a boy, he ran away from school, and entered into the train of a young nobleman, with whom he travelled through France. At Picardy, he was robbed of all his baggage by a fellow passenger of the vessel he had embarked in. At Dinan he afterwards met the villain by accident; without speaking a word, they both drew; Smith disarmed his antagonist, and committed him to jail. At Marseilles, having embarked for Italy in the company of a rabble of pilgrims, a storm arose, and in a fit of pious rage, they threw Smith overboard; he swam to the neighbouring island of St. Mary, off Nice, in Savoy. He went next to Alexandria, in Egypt, from thence he coasted the Levant, and by a naval engagement with a Venetian ship, he obtained a box with a thousand sequins. With this prize money he made the tour of Italy, and travelled into Stiria, where he entered into the Emperor's army as a volunteer against the Turks. Before Olimpack he introduced the use of the telegraph, which he had invented; and for his bravery in heading a sally against the Turks, he was promoted to the command of a company of horse. At the siege of Regal, he fought the lord Turbisha on horseback, in single combat, for the amusement of the ladies, who were looking on from the battlements At the sound of music the encounter began, and in a short time Smith killed him, and bore away his head in triumph. He then sent a message into the town, promising, for the diversion of the ladies, to fight any other champion; he slew Grualge; next came Bonamolgra, who unhorsed Smith—the ladies looked dejected; but Smith vaulting again on his steed, gave the Turk a stroke with his faulchion, which brought him to the ground. He then cut off his head, and held it up to the ladies on the battlements who replied to his bows with smiles.

At the battle of Rottenton, Smith, after fighting from the dawn of day till evening, was severely wounded, and lay among the dead—his habit discovered him to be a person of distinction—his wounds were healed, and the bashaw Bogal sent him as a present to his mistress Tragabigzanda, at Constantinople. The present was more acceptable to the lady than her lord intended. She could speak Italian, and Smith, in that language succeeded in gaining her affections. It was impossible for any connection to be more tender. Her brother, the bashaw of Falbraits, detected their amour. Smith was stripped, his head and beard were shaven, an iron collar was put about his neck, he was cloathed with a coat of hair cloth, and sent to the bashaw. Smith was impatient under his slavery, he watched an opportunity, dispatched the bashaw with his threshing instrument, mounted his horse and escaped into Muscovy. He afterwards travelled through Russia, and from the charitable Lady Callamanta experienced many kindnesses —At Leipsic he met with his old Colonel who gave him 1500 ducats to help his losses. With this money he travelled thro' Germany, France and Spain, and having visited Morocco, embarked at that port for England. His expedition to Virginia was next undertaken.

On his return to England the report of his valor and spirit of enterprise, soon got him employed by the merchants. In 1614 he sailed for New-England, and in one of his boats with eight men, ranged the coast Penobscot to Cape God; naming the eastern promontory of Massachusetts Bay, Tragabigzanda, in memory of his fair Turk; three islands which lie off the cape, the Turks Heads, to commemorate his achievments before Regal; another cluster of islands he called Smith's Isles—but none of their names are retained —— It was on his return from this voyage that he saw Pocahontas in London.

In 1615 he embarked in a ship of 200 tons, on an expedition to New-England. Near the western Islands he fell in with two French pirates. His men were thrown into a panic, and would have struck, but he threatened to blow up the ship if they would not fight; and by firing a few running shot, he escaped. A few days after, he was captured by four Frenchmen of war, and carried into Rochelle. A storm arising, which drove all the people below, he took the boat, with an hand spike for an oar, but the current drifting the boat to sea, he was near perishing. By the turn of tide, he got to Rochelle, where he was cherished at a Convent, by the good Lady Chanoves and her nuns. The ship which he had left, was driven on shore in the night, and all her crew perished.

In 1627 he published his General History of Virginia, in a folio volume; and in 1629 appeared his true Travels and Adventures. They lie entombed in the 2d volume of Churchhill's collections.

Of the latter era of this extraordinary man, little I believe is known. By a note in Joffelyn's Voyage, it appears that he died in London, in 1731, in the 52d year of his age.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, May 10, 1811.

On the the first of May, Captain Johnston's Company of United States' Infantry, marched from Carlisle for this place.

Precious Oil—The following "N. B." is added to an advertisement of a Mr Morton, a *Caulker*, at Athens, N. York:—"WANTED the Oil of Washington's Administration, a sovereign antidote against rust accumulating on Mechanic's Tools"—*Balance.*

The editor of the Boston Centinel after giving the late news from France observes,

"The *sober truth* is, the grand object of *Bonaparte* is to replenish his coffers with the plunder of American Merchants, and if for a moment, he appears diverted from this object, it is only when like the fisherman he draws in his line to bait anew that he may decoy and hook his prey with greater certainty."

COMMUNICATION.

MERINO SHEEP.

THE importance of meliorating the breed of sheep in our country, particularly in the article of wool, ought to be deeply impressed on our minds. In addition to the gradual progress of improvement, by bestowing more care and attention to our native flocks, by feeding them well, and crossing the blood, obviously suggested by reason and experience, two modes occur for hastening and assuring the attainment of that interesting object. The first, to propagate an entirely new race, if a more perfect one can be obtained:—the second, to meliorate our stock, by producing a mixed progeny from our ordinary Ewes, by Rams of a better breed. Both might be tried at the same time, and various experiments in different countries, encourage us to hope that both will succeed. Experience, however, has proved the Spanish Merino breed to be best calculated to promote the object we have in view.

This species of sheep is so precious as to be sought with eagerness, by all who meliorate staple of woolen manufactory in any country. The height of the male is about the same as that of the ordinary breed in this country, the head appears rather bigger and straighter, the ears are very small, the eyes remarkably bright, the horns curved in spiral turns, the neck short, the chest broad, the members more compact and thick than those of our former breed of sheep, and the carcase is thought to have smaller bones, and to be more rounded in the hinder part; the body and feet are covered with a delicate fleece, which grows amazingly thick, without any mixture of coarser locks and hair, the face from the eyes downwards is uniformly covered with a short shining white hair, the fleece is remarked to be much more impregnant than that of any other breed with an oily substance, apparently exuded in perspiration.

This animal is perfectly gentle, but quick, firm and regular, in all its movements. All those appearances attach to the mixed breed in proportion as they approach the full blood stock. The horns of the half-blooded rams are of a quite different appearance than those of the full bloods, in those that have them but the generality are either quite bald, or have only troublesome knobs. The whole species is much less affected by changes of climate than common sheep, by reason of which they avoid some of those diseases of the head and lungs that are common to the ordinary flocks of the country.

The advantages which those sheep promise to be of to this country are so great, that it is a matter of first concern to breeders of sheep to use every caution which prudence may suggest, to preserve the breed of those most valuable animals, pure and unmixed, and those who may be governed by the importance of this suggestion will in the end be amply remunerated.

Also, every breeder or purchaser of Merino sheep should be diligent to detect the numerous frauds that have and will not fail to be practised in the sale of this stock, so long as the prices shall be an object to induce dishonest persons to impose on the ignorant and credulous.—Honest farmers should purchase no Sheep as Merinos of either full or mixed blood from any persons but those who are known to be reputable breeders of this stock, and then they should have with the sheep an ample certificate of the pedigree of those they may purchase with a full description of the sheep, and all those who offer Merino sheep without such certificate, should be viewed in the same light as those who would circulate base currency.

It is in vain to attempt to detect the different degrees of blood from the external appearance of the sheep, and none but those who have studied with a great deal of care and attention the different habits of the various degrees of blood, can have the least confidence in their own judgment on this subject.

AGRICOLA.

[*From the Boston Centinel.*]

FURTHER GOOD NEWS FROM RHODE-ISLAND.

"GREAT IS TRUTH, AND WILL PREVAIL.

"*Newport, April* 18.

"TO THE EDITOR,

"It is with great pleasure I inform you that a complete Revolution has taken place in the politics of this State. The GOVERNOR, the entire SENATE and a *Majority of the house of Representatives* are all Federal Republicans. I have not time to give you particulars. You may publish it without fear of contradiction. I congratulate you on the occasion."

All the branches in *Rhode-Island* have not been Federal before, for 20 years.

WAR IN PORTUGAL.—The situation of the armies in Portugal, at the date of our last accounts from that quarter, was such as to excite very great anxiety in the public mind. The retreat of Massena could not have taken place but from two causes; the impossibility of maintaining the French armies in Portugal, or in consequence of a plan to draw the English from their strong position, so that the French might have a chance to overwhelm them with numbers. If the retreat is made for want of supplies on the part of the French, we may calculate on hearing by the next arrivals of the distruction of Massena's armies It is almost imposible for them to get out of Portugal in the distressed state in which they are said to have commenced their retreat.—The English at their heels with a strong cavalry, the enraged peasants in front on their flanks, and disease in their centre, must make a dreadful havoc with them. But should this be a feigned retreat to draw the British into the open country, a dreadful battle will be the consequence, and how victory will decide cannot now be determined. At any rate the next news must be of importance, as it will in all probability enable us to calculate the fate of Portugal, if not the whole peninsula.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

NEW-YORK, April 24.

Several deputies from Caraccas, arrived here yesterday in the schr. Fairy, from Laguira.—They will proceed to Washington.

A new congress has been formed at Caraccas, under the direction of gen. Miranda.

From a Connecticut Paper.

OLD TIMES.

ANNO DOMINI 1632.

The choice of magistrates in the colony of Massachusetts, say Dr Holmes in his American Annals, was now for the first time made by the freemen, whose number was increased to the number of about *fifty three.*

This year a fortification was begun on Corn Hill;—supposed to be now called Fort Hill. The first church in Boston was also begun to be built; and a house of correction was ordered; also another for the beadle.

This year it was ordered also, that *no person should take tobacco* PUBLICLY; and that every one should pay a penny for every time taking tobacco, in any place.

The writer of the annals remarks, that the general court of Plymouth passed an act, that whoever should refuse the office of governor should pay twenty pounds, and whoever should refuse the office of counsellor or magistrate should pay 10 pounds. The writer quotes a fact related in Winthrop's journal to corroborate the above.—It is, that "E. Willislow was next year (1633) chosen governor, Mr. Bradford having been governor ten years, and now by *partiality got off!*"

Advices from Vienna to the 16th ult repeat the rumours of the probability of a rupture between France and Russia, which is there considered as matter of deep regret on account of the part which Austria must necessarily take in the war. The Emperor Francis it is said, is bound by treaty to make common cause with France. There were however, no military preparations in the Austrian territories to indicate a speedy expectation of hostilities. Except a small corps of observation on the Turkish frontiers, there was no numerous force collected in any quarter.—Notwithstanding the recent family connection between the sovereigns of Austria and France, the war contributions imposed by the latter continued to be rigorously exacted in the states of the former.

Late from Cadiz.—Captain Dodge of the ship Citizen, who arrived at Alexandria, on Thursday evening last, in 43 days from Cadiz, reports that on the 7th of March, a body of 4000 British and 9000 Spanish troops made a sortie and attacked their besiegers; and that, after a bloody engagement, in which the French were repulsed, the allied army retreated with the loss of 1200 men. The loss on the other side was not ascertained when Capt. Dodge sailed.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Bayonne, to his correspondent in Boston, dated

"BAYONNE, March 4, 1811.

"The news by the mail of to day is that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are renewed, and I believe it. I advise you my friend, by no means to think of coming here, until better times; for if you *arrive safe* be assured you will lose your money. Nothing will give its cost as long as the present duties remain, all confidence is dead."

Extract of a letter from Rochelle, dated March 14, *to the owner of the Schooner Success, capt.* HULEM.

"We informed you on the 12th of Feb. last, that the schr. Success and cargo had been admitted by an imperial decree, but under condition to re-export the value, one-half in Silk goods and the other half in Brandies and Wine. Though it does not agree with your instructions *we are obliged to fulfil the obligation.* If our brother and partner had not been in Paris, and not warmly solicited a quick decision, your schr. would be still detained, as many other vessels have been, who arrived before her!! WE ARE NOW INFORMED THAT NO AMERICAN VESSEL WILL BE LIBERATED BEFORE OUR GOVERNMENT ARE ACQUAINTED WITH THE MEASURES ADOPTED BY CONGRESS AFTER THE 2d OF FEBRUARY."

Three East Indiamen, richly laden, have arrived in the port of Philadelphia within a few days.

INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Andrew Adam, of St. Micheal's to his brother Mr. Alexander Adam, of London, dated St. Micheal's Feb 17, 1811, *received per Morning Star, Capt. Sanderson.*

"On the 26th, 27th, and 28th, of January, this Island again experienced a repetition of several very severe shocks of an earthquake, without, however doing any damage or costs of lives, only dreadfully alarming the inhabitants. On the 31st, a most awful and tremendous explosion of smoke and flames issued from the watery element, at the distance of half a league, or two English miles from the shore, in the western direction of our Island, which struck the inmates of the contiguous villages and hamlets with dismay and consternation, yet, thank God, has not hitherto been followed by bad consequence. The scene was awful beyond description, & from the bowels of the inflammatory substance, forming its passage upwards of 80 fathoms deep in the ocean, issued smoke, fire, cinders, ashes, and stones, of an immence size. Innumerable quantities of different kinds of fish, some nearly roasted and others as if broiled, floating on the surface of the sea towards the shore.—This dreadful eruption of fire has perhaps been the saving of the Island and its inhabitants. The fire has now materially subsided, but our anxiety still continues. May the Almighty protect us at whose disposal we are!"

LONDON, March 20.

French Murder of AMERICANS.

We lately noticed the case of an American vessel, which was captured in the Channel by a French privateer, and afterwards re-captured by the crew, who seen another French vessel coming up at the moment, took to the boat and effected their escape, leaving three of their companions behind on board, who had run below, and took no part in the re-capture.—Private accounts from Dunkirk, into which the Americans were carried, state that several of the French were killed in the contest, and six died of their wounds since their arrival in port. They add that the three Americans found on board, and who had taken no part whatever in the recapture, were on their arrival at Dunkirk, committed to prison, and have since been tried, condemned, and shot by the French. We learn also from the private letters to which we allude, that the expectation of a war betwen France and Russia was general at Dunkirk and its vicinity.

Extract of a letter dated "BORDEAUX, March 6.

"The last advices from Paris, are rather alarming to the Americans. A report being presented to the Emperor in favor of the admission of several American vessels, the Emperor instead of issuing decrees to that effect, ordered the Director General of the Customs to suspend all admissions of American cargoes until further instructions from him on the subject. It appears that nothing short of a declaration of war on the part of the United States will satisfy this government. Our American friends here are much alarmed.

"N. B. One of the vessels included in the report had an imperial license, and the others were loaded with Cotton."

BATTLE NEAR CADIZ.

The Editor of the United States' Gazette is indebted to a friend for the following interesting extract of a letter from an intelligent American at Cadiz giving a detailed account of a recent engagement in the neighbourhood of Cadiz.

CADIZ, March 8.

I wrote you some days ago and mentioned to you that an expedition was fitting out from this, with a view of attacking the French at Chiclana. I cannot tell you why, and indeed it is difficult to conceive on what principle the British general determined that the whole expedition should be embarked at Cadiz, carried round to Tarifa, there landed, and be compelled to drag their artillery and heavy baggage through the most infamous roads and marshes, and after all, bring his men, spent with fatigue, not having their knapsacks off their backs for 36 hours, to fight the battle within sight of our own posts—when he could have marched out by a bridge with his men fresh and without any baggage to impede them doing their duty. However the fact is as related—In this situation marching down towards Chiclana, the English being posted in a wood by *La Pena*, who was the Spanish commander in chief, was surprised by the main body of the French under Victor—They immediately formed as quick as possible, but during the time necessary for this operation the French were pouring in their musquetry and grape shot and made a *terrible havock.* The moment they were formed, they charged the French with the bayonet and in a very short time completely routed them—The French took a position on a hill, the English charged them with the bayonet *and routed them with dreadful slaughter*—results are 4 French generals, 2 killed, 2 prisoners (one since dead) 35 officers wounded and prisoners, about 300 prisoners, and there are yet lying on the field, about 700 French bodies.

When Gen. Graham found himself surprised, he went into the ranks cheering his men and led them on in person to the charge—not a man that did not do his duty; and one officer of the 87th regiment killed 11 Frenchmen and brought in five prisoners—I have conversed with him since. The English loss is immense considering the number of men engaged, the return shows 1246 men and officers killed wounded and missing. During the engagement, Gen. La Pena, with 8 or 10,000 Spaniards *did nothing*—they gave no assistance—and tho' Gen Graham sent several messages, La Pena would not allow his men to go on. Had the Spaniards advanced, the whole French army would have been taken—not a man would have escaped—and it has been positively ascertained, that Victor had orders to this effect: "Give battle, and if you are beaten, retreat upon Seville," and every French soldier was prepared for a retreat. In disgust (with his men so weary and fatigued that they were hardly able to stand) Gen Graham came into the Island. All the wounded have been brought in, five pieces of artillery and one eagle, taken by the 87th regiment—which I have seen.

I cannot express to you the disgust which every man feels for this conduct of La Pena, and more, to find that as yet no notice has been taken of it. There is no blame to be attached to the soldiers—they cried out for the English general to head them, but in vain. The loss of the French has been greater than ever has been known in any battle where similar numbers have been engaged; particularly officers—no less than four generals, and I calculate at least 2000 men, killed and wounded. I went through the Hospitals and conversed with many of the men; I saw a number just taken from the field.

March 10.

It is said and I have reason to believe it, that gen. La Pena will be brought to an account for his conduct, and a new expedition is spoken of. Several regiments have marched out again to day, & it is hoped and expected that something decisive will be done. Gen. Graham, it is asserted, is to have the command, if so, I have every reason to hope our siege will be raised. The French army does not now exceed 10,000 men, and they have many points to defend. Every thing here in the warlike way is alive, and if the Spaniards do their duty much indeed can be done. You thus see that the besiegers are besieged, and, so far from any fears being entertained respecting Cadiz, every thing wears the most favorable appearances.—During the business at the island, a diversion was made in the bay of Cadiz, 3 forts were taken. Rota and Port St. Mary's were taken possession of by admiral Keats They remained several hours there. The poor inhabitants came out in thousands to admiral Keats, who went there in person, and it was distressing to be obliged to leave them. The conduct of the British has been gallant indeed, and inspires courage into every class of men.

The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman now in England, to his friend now in this country; the situation of the writer is so favourable to procuring acurate political information that great reliance may be placed on the justness of his opinions.

"*March* 16—Mr. Pinkney having received assurances that until the French had actually revoked their decrees with regard to America, the British orders in council and blockades will not be withdrawn; has taken his audience of leave of the Prince Regent, and is about quitting this country for the United States.

"I am of opinion, that there is but little probability of any arrangement of an amicable kind, between the two countries; But on the contrary believe, that differences will encrease so far, as to cause measures to be adopted in this country, of a *similar bearing, if not to the full extent of the American Non-Importation Law.* This may be done either by a *Prohibitory Law*, or by *additional duties* on American articles which will produce the same effect. The coming year will be one of *mutual restrictions*, and may possibly reach to something of a more serious, disastrous nature."

Should the opinion contained in the above extract prove correct, what with our prohibition of British goods, and their prohibition of American products, will our situation differ from an Embargo? And if in addition to this state of things, G. Britain should make a new *Heligoland* of *Ametia Island*, there would be some work cut out for *restrictive energies.*

Con. Mirror.

[*From the Boston Palladium, April* 23.]

BATTLE NEAR CADIZ.

Mr. Greene who arrived in town last evening in 42 days from Algeziras, via the Vineyard, informs, that it was ascerted that an engagement had taken place between English, Spanish and Portuguese troops, and the besieging army before Cadiz. The English 3500; others uncertain; French 8 or 9000. It commenced the first of March, and continued till the 3d The first two days the English were warmly supported by the Spaniards, and on the 3d permitted them to lead, but they soon fell back before the French artillery, and put the British in confusion, who were surrounded by the enemy, but cut their way through; 2000 only however reached Cadiz. The loss of the Spaniards and Portuguese not ascertained.—French loss stated at 5000. The 28th regiment entirely destroyed.

Arrived at this port this forenoon the French Armed brig

DILIGENCE, CAPT. GRASSIN,

from Nantz, on a cruise.—This brig reports herself in distress, having encountered a very severe gale, in which she had to throw her guns overboard, and suffered considerably in her spars and rigging.—She and her worthy crew are doubtless, entitled to all the rights of hospitality and friendship.—The two nations are linked together in such perfect amity that the only competition excited between them appears to be "which shall do the other most good," as Mr. Jefferson would say it. Yet, altho' we are under strong obligation of *friendship and gratitude* to France and her cruisers, we do think it is straining our good will and courtsey a little too hard, to have at anchor in our ports, receiving succour from our shores the very vessels and crews which have been depredating on our defenceless property on the ocean, outraging the flag of the nation, insulting the Americans who sail under it.

The ship Hebe, capt. Ogle, of this port, on her last homeward voyage was captured by this brig Diligence. Having a cargo of no great value, it was the intention of the captors to have sunk or burnt her; but this was prevented by captain Ogle ransoming her in his bond for the sum of *Ten Thousand Dollars!* While capt. Ogle was in possession of the privateer, they captured another American, who was likewise released on giving a ransom. What other captures she may have made, we have not learnt, but understand that during the present cruize, they amount to 14 or 16. We have only to hope, that when she has received the *aid and information she requires*, and be about to depart from our waters, that she will not *accidently* meet with any of our valuable inward bound vessels.

The account of the distruction of the French privateer at Norfolk, (noticed in yesterday's Gazette) is followed, in the Ledger, by the subsequent additional remarks:—

"It has not as yet been discovered who were the authors of this very unjustifiable deed; which was not only highly wrong as regards the destruction of the property itself and the violation of the hospitality of our country, but the very imminent danger to which other vessels were hereby exposed, (particularly a ship with 3000 barrels of naval stores which was moored very near) and indeed the town itself. The two boys, who have been examined, say that they were carried over to hospital point, and there landed, and that persons who came in the boats spoke no other language but English.

"Such conduct cannot be excused, or even palliated, though the causes which produced it may not be difficult to imagine. The individual who commanded this privateer, had rendered himself obnoxious by capturing of American vessels heretofore:—within these few days he was publicly recruiting men for going, as was supposed, on a cruize; these circumstances were viewed with indignation, much heightened by the very atrocious distruction of the American property by French cruizers, accounts of which are daily detailed in the public papers. The Revance de Cref was detained about 8 or 9 months since by Commodore Rogers, and lately restored by an order from the admiralty court.

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

At their

BOOK-STORE,

in Wood-street, Pittsburgh,

HAVE lately received a pattern book of *Wall* or *Hanging Paper*, and *Borderings*, containing from two to three hundred specimens, from one of the most extensive factories in Philadelphia. Among these specimens, persons intending to paper rooms, halls or entries, can have an opportunity of selecting such as may please their fancy. In a few weeks an order will be forwarded to Philadelphia for such paper as customers shall wish to have early in the the season, and all orders at any time will be promptly attended to.

Patterson & Hopkins

Have lately engaged in their employment, Binders from Norfolk and New York, who execute all kinds of work in *blank stationary* and *books*, as substantially, as elegantly, and as cheaply as they are done any where else in the United States; persons having old books and books in boards that need binding, can easily make trial whether this report be true, by leaving their books at the Store to be bound.

On hand at all times, a general assortment of the most *valuable* and *recent publications* in the United States, which they will sell at Philadelphia prices. Their *Blank Books* are also of the same quality and price, as in the large cities

*** Five Cents per lb. in trade, given for clean linen and cotton Rags.

N. B. The person who has the first vol. of the Scotch Minstrelsy, elegantly bound, on loan from R. Patterson, is requested to return it

---

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued by Thomas Baird and Joseph Wilson, Esqrs. Commissioners of the county of Allegheny, bearing date the 24th day of April, 1811, and to me directed I am commanded to sell at public outcry, on Thursday the 16th of this instant, at eleven o'clock, at the Court House in the borough of Pittsburgh, one hundred acres of land, in Ross township, bounded by lands of John Hughey, Andrew M'Connell and others, on which is erected a cabin. There are about thirty acres cleared. Also, two feather beds and beding, one bureau, one walnut table, two pots, one frying pan, one tub, one bucket, and two milk cows, taken in execution as the property of James Lambden, late collector of Pittsburgh, and to be sold by me at the time and place aforesaid

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.

May 6, 1811. 1t

In the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 3d inst. a certain Frederick Myers has cautioned the public against the purchase of certain bonds given to me, alledging that there were liens on the property which I sold to him. &c.—The circumstance is exactly this; while owner of Wingfield mills I found it necessary to borrow a sum of money from the Pittsburgh Bank, and to secure my indorsers I gave them a mortgage of my property, and inter alia of Wingfield mills. When I sold to Myers he was to take up my paper in Bank, which he did do, but the same indorsers were obliged to continue, and of course did not release their mortgage—the debt in Bank became Myers's debt and not mine, and it is he, and not me, who is to pay it.—The moment the money is paid to the Bank, the mortgage will be discharged. Myers's statement is incorrect, improper and unjust I make this candid statement least the public should be unfavourably impressed against me on the occasion.

Mr. Myers may rely that I will make him pay the bonds according to law.

PETER DECLARY

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1811

Newest Fashions.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that with some difficulty he has procured two excellent workmen, who have been but a short time from London, one of which was for several years a foreman in one of the most respectable shops in that city; and having brought with them the newest fashions, he is happy to inform his friends and an indulgent public, that those who are pleased to favor him with orders, without any of those bombastical boastings of a superior knowledge in the branch, shall have their work executed in a masterly stile, and in the newest London fashions; these, added to the dispatch in which he performs his work, and his moderate charges, he hopes to obtain a portion of public patronage and give general satisfaction.

ISAAC ROBERTS

in Third Street, opposite Kirwin's Cotton Factory.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1811,

Embargoed, 37,000 acres of land.

FOR want of purchasers, being situated in various parts of New-Connecticut, adjoining the waters of Lake Erie, Ashtabula Chargrine, Connecught, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Pittsburgh, next door to Woolman Gibson's

JOHN M AUSTIN, Agent.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

Notice.

THE subscriber's contract with the Post Master General for carrying the United States' Mail from Pittsburgh to Erie, will expire on the last day of September next.—This is to inform the public that he does not intend to carry the Mail between those places after the expiration of his present contract

SILVESTER ASH

May 7, 1811. 3

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

IT is intended, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to enlarge the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE to a super-royal sheet—the size of the Philadelphia papers. We confidently expect that this improvement will meet the approbation of our patrons.

The enlargement of the paper will enable us to gratify the public with copious details of the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature; and give us more room for Foreign Intelligence, interesting Essays, notices of improvements in the Arts and Sciences, and a variety of interesting and entertaining Matter.

The price of the paper will be THREE DOLLARS a year, payable half-yearly in advance. This increase of the price we hope will not be deemed unreasonable when it is considered that our expences will be much greater than heretofore.

It is necessary that we should be made acquainted immediately with the consent or disapprobation of our subscribers to this plan—those in town will be waited on for that purpose, and subscription papers will be sent to the different towns, and to various parts of the country.

☞ *Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.*

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the stable of Thomas Jones, on the Coal-Hill, on the night of the 8th inst. a bay MARE, 6 or 7 years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, and has her tail bob'd The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said Mare to the subscriber.

DAVID JONES.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1811.

Merino Sheep.

THE subscriber offers for sale 14 full-blooded, 10 three quarter and 36 half blooded *MERINO RAMS* all of the Bassenheim breed. This breed is known to be in fineness equal to any in the United States The Ram Columbus, the property of Mr. Caldwell, Philadelphia, (who carried the premium of the first cattle show in Philadelphia notwithstanding the competition of numbers of Rams of the breed of Col Humphries, and newly imported ones) originates of the Bassenheim breed. To those who know with how much care the Bassenheim flock is kept, it is needless to say that purchasers may depend on having their sheep just as they are described to be.

With each sheep that is sold, a certificate will be given, which will contain besides the pedigree of the sheep, a sample of the wool, of the last shearing taken from the shoulder of the sheep.

DETTMAR BASSE MULLER.

Butler County, May 4, 1811.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, cos. umptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy in one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted

---

Pittsburgh

Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making

Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

To the Public.

A Report having for some time prevailed that the undersigned was determined to remove from Maysville; he takes this method of informing his friends that no such thought has existed with him—nor, would he be so ungrateful to a generous public, as to announce such a determination at an early date.—

Sensible of past favors to those merchants and manufacturers who have committed their business to him as a commission merchant—takes the liberty of assuring them that no exertions shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

Has lately erected two extensive

Ware-Houses,

which are now in ample order for the reception of such merchandize and country produce as may be forwarded to his care; and pledges himself to do business on as low terms as any regular house in the place.

His TAVERN is also in complete order, for the reception and accommodation of those gentlemen travellers who may please to favor him with a call, and hopes from his long experience and strict attention to business to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 24, 1811.

N. B. Has a large quantity of four penny rolled IRON, NAILROD and CASTINGS for sale. 6m

---

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

Just Received

and for sale

by the Subscriber 100 Bushels Clean *HEMP SEED.*

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh 12th March 1811

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to Major George Steward, Pittsburgh, are desired to pay off their accounts before the first day of June next. Having declined business, takes this method of informing his debtors to pay particular attention to the above date, as it would give him pain to enforce payment

N. B Those who have demands against the subscriber, will come with their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, and call on him at the corner of Smithfield and Second Streets.

G. STEWARD.

April 18, 1811.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western country!

Morris Truman & Co

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T & J CROMWELL'S Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 Dollars the faggot for CROWLEY

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

2mo: 22nd 1811.

☞ Such Printers as will insert the above will essentially aid Domestic Manufacture and receive our warmest thanks.

M. T. & Co.

1y

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield street, extending from third Street to a ten feet Alley—A plan of the lots. and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood-street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

THOMAS HUMPHREYS & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Two or three Apprentices

WILL be taken to the Apothecary and Drug business Boys from 12 to 16.—None need make application but those of respectable connections and steady habits.

I. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1811.

COOPERS

MAY find employment, and generous wages, by applying at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

Pittsburgh April 14, 1811.

Three or Four Journeymen Taylors,

will find immediate employ, by applying to JOHN LINTON, Taylor, corner of Market and Second Streets, where all orders will be thankfully received, and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, April 24, 1811. 7t

Taken up by the subscriber, on the 17th inst. a bright bay MARE, both hind feet white, shod before with steel'd shoes is a little lame, and has a small bell on. The owner is desired to call, pay charges, and take her away.

WM. GRAHAM, Innkeeper.

Pittsburgh, April 23d, 1811.

John Baird,

CONTINUES to carry on the Tayloring business, at his OLD STAND in Market-street, and flatters himself he will give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen wanted to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given.

Pittsburgh April 9, 1811.

NEW STORE.

Joseph Cannon

Informs his friends and the public, that he has just opened a neat assortment of

Spring Goods, Groceries, Queensware &c.

in Water Street, two doors above *Mr. Gukeson's Ferry*, which he will sell at moderate prices either for cash or country produce, and hopes his attention to business, and endeavours to please, will entitle him to a share of their patronage.

*** He has also a few dozen split Straw Bornets of the newest fashions.

Pittsburgh 25th April, 1811. 3t.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists.

In addition to their former medicines.

1500 lb.	Glauber Salts
600	do Lampblack
1000	do White Lead
600	do White Turpentine
300	do Flowers of Sulphur
200	do Cream of Tartar
120	do Best Peruvian Barks
200	do Emery
400	do Red Lead
200	do Carolina Pink root
40	do Camphor refined
150	Bottles Best Jamaica Castor oil
200	do Sweet oil
200	do Epsom Salts
100	do Sweet Spirits of Nitre
200	do Spirits Turpentine
100	do Oil of Spyke
120	do Seneka oil
170	Packages Barbers Horse Powders
500 doz.	Blackball
300	do Windsor Soap, English
100	do Sing's Patent Itch ointment
24	do Churche's Cough Drops
75	do do Anti-bilious Pills
65	do Andersons Pills
24	do Jesuit's Drops for Venerial
100	do Ching's Lozenges
80	do British oil
30	do Bateman's Drops
35	do Godfrey's Cordial
30	do Stoughton's Bitter
25	do Turlington's Balsam
12	do Patent German Eye Water
40	do Hooper's pills
30	do Charcoal tooth powder
100 lbs	Spirits of Hartshorn
1200 do	Spanish whiting
300 do	Copperas
300 do	Rectifyed Spirits of wine
200 do	Gensang
300 do	Sarsaparilla
150 do	oil of Vitrol
150 do	Gum Guiacum
130 do	Ivory black
100 do	Burgundy pitch
10 Tons	Spanish Brown

N. B. Country Merchants Physicians and all others who deal in medicines, will be supplied at the lowest Philadelphia prices exclusive of carriage.

Pittsburgh Feb 20th, 1811.

At the Bookstore in Wood-street, have lately been received several copies of the Archives of useful knowledge 1st vol. Nos. 1, 2, & 3.—The Dramatic Censor, or Mirror of Taste 3d vol. No. 1——The Port Folio, 5th vol. Nos. 1 and 2.——And the Eclectic Repertory or Analytical Review, 1st vol Nos. 1 and 2.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies, and persons wishing to encourage any of these periodical publications are requested to call and insert their names on the subscription list.

The subscribers to the *Port Folio*, who have formerly received their copies by mail will in future be supplied at the Store of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. On hand *(at 25 cents)* a few copies of Paragraphs on Banks, 2d Edition imprved by Erick Bollman, M. D.

Pittsburgh 16th March, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.